

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—COLLEEN HAYES.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—KATHLEEN MA-
YOUNGERS.—BURN BANGERS.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—BARNUM'S MUSEUM.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ABRAHAM A. POORE; OR,
THE WICKLOW WARDEN.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.—PAG WOFFINGTON.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN

SONG, DANCE, &c.—HAROLD ARD—BURNING THE BLOCKADE.

HELLER'S HALL, 505 Broadway.—SAN FRANCISCO MIN-
STREL—ETHIOPIAN SINGING, DANCING, &c.—ABRAHAM A.

POORE.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 BOWERY.—SING-
ING, DANCING, &c.—SUNSHINE AND SHADOW.BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY.—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MIN-
STRELSON OF SONORA, DANCE, &c.—NEW YEAR'S CALL.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 615 Broadway.—
Open from 10 A. M. till 10 P. M.

New York, Monday, July 31, 1865.

NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION.

Receipts of Sales of the New York Daily
Newspapers.

Name of Paper.	Year Ending January 1, 1865.
HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times.....	368,150
Tribune.....	252,000
Evening Post.....	163,427
World.....	100,000
Sun.....	151,079
Express.....	90,548
NEW YORK HERALD.....	\$1,095,000
Times, Tribune, World and Sun combined.....	\$71,239

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Our city subscribers will confer a favor by reporting any of our city carriers who overcharge for the HERALD. Country subscribers to the NEW YORK HERALD are requested to remit their subscriptions, whenever practicable, by Post Office Orders. It is the safest mode of transmitting money by mail.

Advertisements should be sent to the office before nine o'clock in the evening.

THE SITUATION.

We give this morning another most entertaining chapter in the narrative of Jeff. Davis' staff officer, descriptive of affairs in Georgia, the condition of the country and the people, immediately after the explosion of the rebel confederacy. It contains some striking facts regarding the demoralization at that time and previously prevailing in the South, and also further particulars relative to the capture of Jeff., his Secretary of the Navy, Mallory, and others.

The feeling of the Canadians in favor of the annexation of their province to this country is represented by our Toronto correspondence to be gradually growing and strengthening, notwithstanding some drawbacks with which it met in the late Commercial Convention at Detroit. The provincials, while their towns remain dull and almost devoid of business, glance across the line and see cities and villages close to them alive with all the stir, hum and bustle of teeming trade and industry, and quietly but earnestly long to be under the flag and institutions in which such prosperity inheres. It is said that the contrast formed by the business activity on one side of the border, and the absence of it on the other, is just now even more marked than at any former time, and it is believed that unless the provincial Parliament does something at its next session giving promise of improvement to the Canadians, the annexation storm will break out with fury.

In accordance with the directions of the Postmaster General, hereafter all letters deposited in the mails addressed to post offices in the South which have not been reopened since the termination of the rebellion will, instead of being sent to the Dead Letter office at Washington, be forwarded to the reopened offices nearest to the ones for which they are designed, here to remain, if not previously called for, until the offices to which they are addressed shall be again in operation, when they will be sent thither.

The fourteenth regular infantry, numbering about seven hundred men, arrived in this city yesterday, en route for California. Battery A of the Third Rhode Island heavy artillery arrived here from Hilton Head yesterday. The Eighteenth New Hampshire infantry, which arrived on Saturday night, left for home yesterday.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The steamship City of Manchester and City of New York, from Queenstown on the 15th and 20th instant respectively, arrived at this port yesterday. The City of New York, whose foreign arrivals are four days later than those by previous arrivals, passed Cape Race on Thursday last, and a telegraphic synopsis of her news was sent from that point, and published in yesterday's HERALD. To-day we give fuller details.

Of five hundred and fifty returns of the English election made up to the evening of the 18th instant, three hundred and twenty-three were professed liberals, being a liberal gain of no far of eighteen.

The Princess Helena, Queen Victoria's daughter, has been engaged to the Prince of Orange.

The cholera was rapidly decreasing in Egypt.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Empress City, Captain Barton, from Hilton Head, S. C., on the 27th inst., arrived at this port yesterday. She brought no news of particular importance.

General Grant remains in Boston. Yesterday he dined with Governor Andrew, and afterwards drove out in the suburbs. To-day he will hold a public reception in Faneuil Hall.

A very interesting account of current fashionable and political doings at Saratoga, including the ceremonies and excitement attendant on the visit of General Grant, is furnished by one of our correspondents at that place, and given in this morning's HERALD.

Mr. Dickerson, in response to the proposal of the Secretary of the Navy to test the relative capacities of our city piers, instead of trying them in a river or ocean race, says that, although the engines of the Algonquin were not made to run at a dock, a kind of service for which he believes those of the Mary well qualified, will be well accepted of the trial, though he considers it very unfair mode of trial.

The Forty-sixth, Fifty-first and one Hundred and Thirty-first regiments of New York Volunteer Infantry are to have their formal receptions in the city to-day. The Forty-sixth and one Hundred and Thirty-first will move from the Centre Market army at nine o'clock in the forenoon, escorted by the Eighth regiment of the National Guard and about one thousand policemen, and parade through Centre street, Broadway, Fourteenth street and other thoroughfares. The Fifty-first, escorted by the Thirtieth National Guard regiment, will move from Centre Market at three o'clock in the afternoon, through Grand street, the Bowery, Chatham street and Broadway.

The suppression of the rebellion and the extinction of slavery have increased our field of country for settlement by adding to the great West, towards which the eyes of emigrants were before principally turned, immense fertile regions in the South. In order to encourage and

assist the large mass of persons desirous of making either of these regions their future home, plans of operations have been devised and an organization effected, the central office of which is in this city, whereby the colonists are afforded every facility to reach their destined locations. In an article published in our columns this morning the particulars of this organization and its extensive arrangements to meet the objects in view are fully described.

We give in to-day's HERALD an explanation of the difficulty between the Harlem Bridge Commissioners and City Comptroller Brennan. It originated in a refusal of the Comptroller to cash, in the absence of a list of items for which the charge was made, an order of the Commissioners for thirty-six thousand eight hundred dollars, given to one of the contractors of the bridge. The Commissioners have resolved to take legal measures to endeavor to compel Mr. Brennan to honor their draft.

A very interesting tabular statement, compiled from the best data in the Indian Bureau of the Interior Department, of the names, numbers and locations of the various tribes of Indians at present within the limits of our country, is given in another part of this morning's HERALD. From this it appears that there are from forty to sixty distinct tribes, principally scattered throughout our Western territory, though small fragments of some of them still remain on their original ground in Northern, Southern and Western States. It is estimated that altogether there are now in the United States between three hundred and twenty thousand and three hundred and fifty thousand Indians.

Rev. J. Ryland Kendrick, formerly pastor of a Baptist church in Charleston, S. C., preached yesterday in the Baptist church in strong place, Brooklyn. There was but the usual congregation of the church present. The reverend gentleman took his text from Paul's Epistle to the Philippians, second chapter and eighth and ninth verses, upon the words of which he delivered an excellent sermon to an attentive audience.

Rev. Mr. Quintard, of Nashville, Tenn., preached yesterday in St. Thomas' church, corner of Houston street and Broadway. No allusion was made in the sermon to affairs in the South.

A sermon on the death of the Rev. Edwin R. T. Cook, late pastor of the Memorial church, Hammond street, was preached in that edifice yesterday by Rev. William C. Winslow, the new pastor. There was a numerous attendance.

Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, while one of the Sixteenth precinct policemen was conveying to the station house a man whom he had arrested near the corner of Seventh avenue and Nineteenth street, named James Tallent, said to have recently returned from Sing Sing, a crowd of the prisoner's friends assembled and by the free use of their fists and pistols endeavored to effect his release. A reinforcement of police, however, prevented them from succeeding, and Tallent was taken before Justice Dodge, who sent him to the penitentiary for six months.

During a quarrel between two and three o'clock yesterday morning on the corner of Mott and Prince streets, John McFee was shot in the lower jaw and dangerously wounded by Robert McFenee, who escaped arrest.

A German woman named Mona Selback, keeper of an alleged disreputable house at 48 Hudson street, was yesterday committed to the Tombs for trial on charge of stealing in said place two hundred and twenty-five dollars from John Thorne, belonging to the Sixty-fourth Third Avenue.

An alleged confidence man of considerable accomplishments, fine manners and the dash of a first class "sport," known as Benjamin W. Allen, alias the "Hon. John W. Harris, formerly of Texas," has recently mysteriously disappeared from St. Paul, Minnesota, much to the annoyance of a number of individuals in that section of country who claim to have against him little accounts of a few thousand dollars each. The Hon. Mr. Harris had made St. Paul his headquarters for some time, stopping at a first class hotel, spending his money like a prince, tattering himself in the upper circles of the apostolic city, and making of himself quite a marked character by perambulating the streets in a violet colored velvet coat. It is charged against Harris that, among other little human weaknesses manifested by him within the last eighteen months, he has by forgery and other means swindled different Western capitalists out of about eighty thousand dollars, taken to himself two different wives, with each of whom he only lived a few months; flirted with various other women, and stolen ten thousand dollars belonging to an Ohio bank. After his flight a tin box purporting to contain sixty-one thousand dollars' worth of government bonds, deposited by him in a St. Paul bank for safe keeping, was broken open and found to be filled with old newspaper.

A new temperance organization was inaugurated in Jersey City yesterday with considerable demonstration. There was a large and imposing procession on the occasion, in which a number of temperance societies from this city and Brooklyn, in full regalia, took part.

A Methodist camp meeting, to continue during this week, was commenced yesterday in the vicinity of Glen Cove, Long Island. About eighty tents are on the ground.

The Southern Elections and the Successful Candidates.

The result of the recent elections in Richmond has been that the majority of the candidates chosen were those who had been in the rebel army during the war. Some of the Northern papers growl bitterly at this, and when the radical republicans bear the news we may expect a tremendous outcry for immediate negro suffrage and an appeal to President Johnson to set aside the elections. It is conceded, however, that at Richmond the people had their own way, entirely undisturbed by the military; and this fact must be very grateful to those sticklers for the purity and independence of the ballot, Messrs. Ben Wade and Henry Winter Davis. So, if one portion of the radicals is in a rage at the choice the people have made, the other portion will be happy in the knowledge that this choice was not interfered with by the military authorities.

It is rather difficult for us to understand how the election of ex-rebel soldiers can be legally prevented. Union men were put in nomination; but it seems that the people did not want them in office. This being so, what are we to do? The mere fact of an election presupposes the intention of the general government to allow the people to choose their own local rulers; and if they prefer rebel soldiers to Union men we do not see how the matter can be helped at present. Indeed, the government can have no voice in the affair, unless the President decide to violate the constitution in order to keep ex-rebels out of official positions. It must be remembered, however, that, after all, this is a mere question of the records of the different candidates. There are no rebels now. The soldiers of Lee's army elected at Richmond have already taken the oath of allegiance and been pardoned, or, at least, they will do so before they hold their offices. These ceremonies, then, make them, in the eye of the law, just as good Union men as the rest of us; and we hope that they will prove to be so in practice. The shortest and the easiest and the best way, therefore, to remove all apprehensions in regard to the Southern elections is for us to remember that rebels died with the rebellion, and that all the candidates are consequently good enough Unionists for all practical purposes.

Nothing in the world could be more natural than for the Southern people to vote for those candidates who had served them in the rebel armies. The Unionists of Richmond during the war were very few and very silent. If they loved the Union they kept the fact to themselves, and only revealed it when General Grant had made the confession perfectly safe. For all the good they did the Union cause they might almost as well have been rebels. But, waiving that point, we find in the secrecy they observed in regard to their opinions a strong proof that they considered themselves es-

tranged from the sympathies of the people at large. Now, does any one suppose that the people have utterly changed their sympathies within the past few weeks? They are sick of rebellion; they are glad to be in the Union again; but they sympathize rather with the men who always thought as they did and acted as they did than with those with whom they were constantly at variance in sentiment. We believe that they dislike Jeff. Davis and the other rebel leaders who deluded them; but it is too much to expect them to dislike Lee's soldiers, who were equally deluded, and with whom they suffered in common. No; the Southern voters are neither more nor less than men. We like to see them selecting their bravest men for office, and we desire the North to follow their example. If the Southern people were to rally at once to elect uncompromising Unionists to posts of honor, we should be inclined to suspect such sudden loyalty. We of the North will take care of the sufferers for the Union, and will trust to time and education to develop the Union sentiment in the South as clearly as we all wish. Then, when every Southern man is an uncompromising Unionist, there will be nobody to complain. Human nature is human nature, and we must not look for impossibilities. Under the guidance of President Johnson, who understands the South thoroughly and who is himself a Southern man, all these things will come right. Patience will be a much better remedy for them than immediate negro suffrage. That would be simply stepping out of the frying-pan into the fire.

Municipal Reform and the New York Press.

The revelations in regard to the conduct of municipal affairs in this city have been perfectly astounding. We have discovered that rebel funds were largely used to influence our politics, and that certain members of ex-Governor Seymour's staff shared these funds and managed their distribution. We have found that one city journal was paid twenty-five thousand dollars by Jacob Thompson, and we have every reason to believe that the other papers which sympathized with treason were bought up in like manner. With an avowed copperhead as Mayor, the whole city government has been more or less infected with his influence. We see, too, that almost all the city journals have been bribed by Corporation advertising or are manœuvring so as to receive a bribe. Add to all these things the notorious jobs and speculations which are constantly occurring, and we have a picture of disloyalty and corruption unequalled in the world.

Parties are rapidly dividing themselves into conservatives and destructives. The conservatives are those who support President Johnson in his reorganization of the Union, and the destructives are those who labor to destroy the President and the country. In the destructive party the ultra radicals and the copperheads combine, just as they combined in favor of secession. Now, if we examine the organs of the destructives, we shall find them all supported by Corporation advertising. We loyal men pay heavy taxes to keep these disloyal papers in existence. We contribute heavily to sustain the very journals which are trying to break us down. In vain do we refuse to read them, to advertise in them or to subscribe for them. They know how to get the money out of our pockets without our consent. As a last resort, we have appealed to Governor Fenton to aid us by removing the officials who connive at this outrage. The Governor has returned to Albany, and now there will be no further excuse for his delay. By displacing Mayor Gunther and all the rest of the heads of departments, he will not only reform the city, but he will also reform the press. In view of the coming elections and of the future of this country, such reforms are imperatively demanded.

Look for a moment at the organs of the destructives, and see the class of papers we are paying taxes to support. There is the News, a rebel paper, which never said a good word for the Union or a bad word of traitors, and which was suppressed by the government on account of its treasonable utterances. That paper lives upon Corporation printing, although it is not upon the list authorized by the Legislature. Loyal men are compelled by an outrageous swindle to hand their money over to Mr. Ben Wood, to be placed alongside his receipts from the rebel assassination fund. Next comes the World, another copperhead sheet of the most malignant type. That is also a Corporation paper, and the money by which it is kept alive is filched from loyal men by the same process. Then there is the Express, another copperhead organ, which boasts that it has printed the Corporation advertisements for years, although very few people ever read its scraggy columns. On the other hand, there is the Tribune, which belongs to the same destructive party and is also fed out of the Corporation crib. The other so-called republican journals enjoy the same privilege; but, instead of taking up our space by naming them, we desire to call attention to the fact that our officials, who profess to be democrats, actually pay over the people's money to sustain these radical papers, which are endeavoring to break down the democratic party. This apparent inconsistency is accounted for by the existence of a "ring" for a "ring" politicians of all parties, however antagonistic, join together to fleece the public. How long will Governor Fenton allow this state of things to continue? The HERALD—which is the only independent paper in the city, and which for that reason expresses the sentiments of the people most accurately—now warns the Governor that unless he reforms our municipal abuses he will be held responsible for them. He must destroy them or they will destroy him.

FALSE REPORTS OF DEATH.—A very curious fact was developed in the communication of Dr. Ramsey, the Registrar of Records and Statistics, to Mr. Boole, City Inspector, which appeared in our columns on Saturday, and that was that physicians are in the habit of making careless and sometimes positively false returns of the causes of death. It is stated that in one case the death of an infant from erysipelas was registered as occurring from spotted fever; and in another case a death resulting from puerperal fever, and subsequently so admitted by the physician, was returned also as a case of spotted fever. If reports are made in this way, the system of registering the causes of death is nothing but a farce. Certainly no respectable physician would risk his reputation by reporting a case of fever after childbirth, which is quite common, as one of malignant spotted fever, which is comparatively rare. Dr. Ramsey should have given the names of the medical

men who falsely reported these two cases. Such culpable ignorance, or carelessness, whichever it was, should receive a proper public rebuke.

Indian Hostilities—The Probable Extirmination of that Race in Our Territories.

There was a battle with the Indians on the 25th and 26th of the present month at Plate River Bridge, on the telegraph road, in which about a thousand men of the Sioux, Cheyennes, Camanches, Arapahoes and Blackfeet were beaten by two hundred and fifty United States troops. The Indian loss was perhaps large, and they retreated, tearing down the telegraph as they went, and swearing that they were now making war "for all time." This was, therefore, in all probability, the first of a series of fights, that will result in the extirmination of that race in the limits of the United States Territories—the first combat of an Indian war that will prove the last we will be troubled with. The fact of this vigorous commencement of hostilities just now, and the consideration of the condition, status and present temper of the Indians, alike point to this conclusion.

We give in another column the last statement published by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of the probable numbers of the Indians. The statement embraces the Indian population of all the Territories and of the several States in which there remained any of the race at the time, it having been made before the war. The total was three hundred and fourteen thousand. Of these three hundred thousand a large number was dependent upon the government for support at that time, and that number was increasing every year. Every train of emigrants that crossed the plains, carrying the arts of civilized life with them, reduced the self-supporting power of the Indians, and the great development of the gold bearing regions did the same to a greater degree. Settlements of whatever character injured their hunting grounds, and so inevitably increased their dependence upon annuities. Then the war broke out, and its demoralizing influence upon the savage was very great. They were easily led into war from any cause; they lost their annuities, and suffered considerable distress, and thus were made ready to go to any extremity. What will make all this still worse is that we must expect, now that our greater war is over, a more extensive emigration, and development of the gold fields, and a consequently greater pressure than ever upon the Indians.

The circular from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which we give elsewhere, shows the temper in which the government regards these hostilities. The Indian Bureau by that circular subordinates its action entirely to that of the War Department, and orders the immediate cessation of all intercourse with hostile Indians. Thus the Indians, dependent in a large degree upon the government for support, have that support at once entirely withdrawn, and cannot even purchase the necessities of life from traders. Then the immense present power of the government will, no doubt, be used against them with proper vigor, and the resistance that their fifty or sixty thousand warriors can offer—even if all are brought into the struggle—will soon be overcome. The Indian has accomplished his part in the development of one portion of this continent, and must make way. And while the white laborer succeeds the negro in the once dreadfully malarious regions of the Southern States, the negro, perhaps, will displace the red man and carry our Western wildernesses as far forward as he has taken the districts he is now likely to leave.

OUR TWO VETERANS.—Veterans are no longer a novelty in this country. Every day they pass in honorable procession through the streets on their return from camps and battle fields. But we have two veterans, representing both branches of the service, who are perhaps the most advanced in age of any living representatives of the army and navy of any country. There is the veteran Winfield Scott, who was congratulated by a party of his fellow citizens at West Point on the 13th of last month upon attaining his seventy-ninth birthday. Scott was born during the progress of the Revolutionary War, a few years before the adoption of the constitution, and ten years after the Declaration of Independence. The great American soldier and the American nation are nearly coeval. Winfield Scott has lived through three wars, and each war a victory, yet his form is as erect as ever. He used to say that he was so tall and his backbone so straight that people called him proud. If he only had a stoop, he thought, he would be considered a modest man. However, although in his eightieth year, his backbone is still stiff. The oldest representative of the navy, who also witnessed three wars, is Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, of Philadelphia, who was eighty-seven years old on Friday, and had been sixty-seven years of his long life in the American navy. He was born in 1778, just after the British evacuated Philadelphia, and he is reported to-day to be "active, healthy and cheerful." These are veterans of whom the country may be proud. Born almost with the republic, they have lived to see it pass through trials out of which few nations have come triumphantly.

THE NOMINATING CONVENTION SYSTEM.—The method of nominating candidates for elective offices which has been in vogue for so many years is thoroughly rotten and corrupt, and should be abandoned. Good institutions become sacred by time; but bad ones—such as the customary political nominating conventions—become more rotten as they grow older, like everything else which is dead and decaying. The effect of the system has been almost universally the selection of the worst men in the community for offices of trust. It has resulted in handing over the interests of the people to the keeping of a parcel of rogues and rascals, and converting the exercise of the franchise into something worse than a farce. It is evident, from the expressions of public opinion on this subject, that people of all parties are convinced that it is about the worst system which could be adopted, and in this public opinion is right. Merit has no influence with a nominating convention, but money has a great deal. It is obvious, then, that candidates for offices should be presented to the people with some better guarantee of their fitness than the endorsement of a political convention. If a man has not backbone enough to stand on his own merits when he invites the suffrages of the people for an important office, no certificates of character from a nominating convention can supply the deficiency. As far as regards the system of nominating candidates at political

conventions, and thrusting the nominees on the people, we had better "reform it altogether."

Emigration to the West and South.

The population and development of our Western Territory and the Southern States—which hereafter must be cultivated by voluntary labor—is one of the most vital questions of the age. We have just emerged from the throes of a great war. Hundreds of thousands of men are thrown upon the resources of the country for maintenance. We have a heavy national debt to pay, which the people by no means regard as a national blessing. Therefore it becomes essential that every means should be resorted to in order to develop the value of the country, much of which has heretofore never been made available.

Emigrants are crowding upon us from Europe in numbers larger than ever before, and it behooves us to put them on the fertile lands of the West and South, where they will at once become useful members of the community and masters of an independent fortune. Every man who lands here is set down at a positive value to the country—in the product of his labor alone ten thousand dollars. It has been shown by calculation that every emigrant brings an average amount of seventy dollars in specie with him. The number of emigrants who landed in New York last year was a little over one hundred and eighty-four thousand. According to the above statistics, then, the value of last year's emigration would amount to a fabulous sum. It is true that the value of the emigrant is not immediately demonstrated. It takes some years for his contributions of industry, skill and capital to reach the sum of ten thousand dollars, but sooner or later every emigrant becomes worth that, on an average. This value could be greatly enhanced, and their own condition vastly improved if emigrants were directed to the Western and Southern States. In the Atlantic cities their labor and capital are rarely reproductive. The former is barely sufficient to obtain a living, the latter soon melts away; but on the uncultivated, though wealthy lands of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Montana, Idaho, Arizona and other gold and silver bearing and agricultural regions, where illimitable acres invite the industry of the emigrant, labor and capital can command a rich reward.

It has been shown by the accounts of the HERALD correspondents in the South that there are many delightful localities—for example, on the banks of the Alabama, the Mississippi, the Edisto and other rivers—quite susceptible of cultivation by white labor, and now easy of purchase. In the West the prevailing crop is breadstuffs, which are more or less dependent for their value upon the failure of the cereal crops either in Europe or certain localities upon this continent. But cotton, tobacco and rice, which can be raised in the Southern States, are staples that always hold an almost equal value. They are necessities to the greater portion of humanity.

We observe that efforts are being made here to send newly-arrived emigrants to the West through the medium of organized societies, one of which will be devoted to the interests of emigrants from Ireland, who are largely in the majority, and will be under the supervision of gentlemen inspired by purely philanthropic motives to better the condition of their race in this country. We trust that the border and extreme Southern States will receive due attention. There are splendid opportunities in those districts for obtaining the mutual result of prosperity to the cultivator and a thorough development of the resources of the South.

THE PRICE OF GOLD.—There is a strong feeling among the gold operators in Wall street for a rise in the premium on coin. The argument is this:—That the disbursements of the national treasury will plow the money market, and, as there is no national loan now to absorb the surplus, a demand will be created for gold for the purpose of hoarding until such time as another government loan may be authorized, which cannot take place until Congress meets in December. The increased importations have also a tendency to raise the price under the anticipation of a foreign demand. On the other hand, it is held that the government, with a surplus of twenty-five millions, can at any time prevent a rise by throwing from two to five millions upon the market, or any amount sufficient to break down the operations and anticipations of the bulls.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Frigate Congress Not Afloat.—Organization of County Courts—Large Sale of Rebel Ordnance—The Steamer Blackstone Disabled, &c.

Fortress Monroe, July 27, 1865.

General T. O. Osborn passed through here to-day on his way to Chicago.

The late Third New York cavalry, Captain Dene commanding, now the First New York Mounted Rifles, under Colonel Sumner, have been transferred to Fredericksburg, and have been relieved at Suffolk by the First District of Columbia cavalry, by orders received by General O. I. Mann.

The United States frigate Congress is not afloat, as was reported; but an effort will soon be made to raise her, which it is expected will prove successful.

The courts of Elizabeth City county were organized to-day, and every officer is pronounced a Union man. The commissary depot at Portsmouth has been discontinued.

Thermometer 105 in the shade.

Fortress Monroe, July 28, 1865.

The steamer Columbia arrived last evening from Richmond, bound to Baltimore, with the Tenth Ohio regiment, seven hundred men, going home.

The government will sell here on August 3 one hundred and seventy cannon, several brass pieces, and a lot of muskets, all taken from the rebel fortifications.

Fortress Monroe, July 29—5 P. M.

Information has just reached here that the steamer Blackstone is ten miles southeast by east from Cape Henry, in a disabled condition. She has a pilot on board from the pilotboat Frigate, No. 3. Captain Andrew Alsworth has gone to her relief with the steamer Eliza Hancock, Captain Post.

THE SHAKESPEARE MONUMENT.—On the 23d of April, 1864, which was the tercentenary anniversary of Shakespeare's birth, the corner stone of a monument to the great bard of all humanity was laid by a society of gentlemen in the Park. The Executive Committee, which consists of many leading citizens, and of which Hon. Judge Daly is chairman, have just issued a circular stating the progress of the undertaking. It appears that the magnificent sum of \$19,803 has been contributed, of which \$5,350 was the proceeds of four benefits at Niblo's and the Winter Garden. It was originally resolved by the committee, that no design should be adopted until \$20,000 was collected, and as that sum is now in their hands, within a fraction, they are ready to receive designs for the monument, which is intended to be a full length representation of Shakespeare, conforming in face and costume to the monument at Stratford-upon-Avon, and the Drouthout print prepared to the first edition of his works; these being regarded as the only reliable authorities. That the sculptor must be an American is a condition of the intention to erect this splendid monument in our Park.

WASHINGTON.

Chief Justice Chase's Great Southern Excursion.

The Black Man to Control the South in the Future.

Colored Representatives for the Colored People.

WASHINGTON, July 30, 1865.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

It is stated by those who ought to know that Mr. Chase has returned from his extended and expensive trip to the South with another hobby. His observation of the conditions of society existing here has been induced the belief that the black is destined to be the ruling race throughout the land of slaveholding States. The whites are enervated, demoralized and certain to be eradicated. The blacks are vigorous, progressive, and bound to become the dominant people in less than a quarter of a century. He predicts a negro aristocracy will spring into full grown existence in all these States, elect negro members to the Federal Congress almost without opposition, and hold the legislation for that section completely in their own hands. Is the wish father to the thought? Is this conclusion the legitimate deduction from principles long entertained, or the result of the gentleman's recent observations as now reported?

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL EXCURSION.

The President, accompanied by his family and the Hon. Preston King, left Washington yesterday on a trip down the river, expecting to return to-morrow morning. THE TAIL OF WURZ, OF ANDERSONVILLE INFAMY. The delay in trying Wurz, charged with ill treating our prisoners at Andersonville, is for the purpose of enabling the Judge Advocate of the court to subpoena important witnesses from Georgia, Tennessee, and other Southern States; over forty witnesses have voluntarily reported themselves ready for examination.

MORE PROMINENT REBELS SUE FOR PARDON. Among the petitioners for pardon on Saturday were J. T. Larkin, rebel ex-Governor from Mississippi; P. D. Roddy, rebel general of cavalry in Alabama, and Wm. C. Rivers of Virginia. The latter had a national reputation before the war, but has not been conspicuous since. He was at one time member of the Lower House of the rebel Legislature, but was never a recognized leader.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The ebb and flow of public opinion elsewhere on Mexico affairs never affects us here. In the most apathetic circles there is a steady under current in favor of some governmental action that will induce Maximilian's immediate abdication. It is not believed that war is necessary to this, or even any formal threat or declaration of war. Any authorized exposition of public opinion is believed to be amply sufficient.

THE REBEL DICK TAYLOR'S ABSENCE SPECULATED UPON.

The rebel General Dick Taylor is expected to return on Wednesday. His present whereabouts occasions considerable speculation. Those possessing the best means of obtaining information intimate that he obtained permission to visit his brother-in-law, Jeff. Davis, and that he is now at Fort Mifflin.

THE EXTRA COMPENSATION TO TREASURY EMPLOYEES.

There has been much dissatisfaction expressed by a portion of the Treasury employees at the mode of distributing the extra compensation appropriated by Congress for distribution, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. The policy adopted in making the distribution was to give each extra compensation to those chiefs of divisions and others whose services were indispensable to the successful working of the department. While it is easy to obtain as many of the lower classes of clerks as may be desired, persons of ability and experience required to fill important positions in the department could only be retained by increased compensation, and to such the Secretary has given such amount as was at his disposal, and to others who have specially deserved it by industry and faithfulness in the discharge of their duties.

THE RAM STONEWALL.

It is understood that the rebel ram Stonewall is now at the service of our government, but will not at present be brought to the United States for fear the yellow fever, prevalent at Havana, where she lies, may thus be introduced into our country.

NO PENSIONS TO REBEL DESERTERS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that rebel deserters, who have subsequently enlisted in the United States military service, do not thereby become entitled to the benefits of the Pension laws. It is expressly provided by Congressional enactment that no pension shall be paid to any person who has borne arms against the government or in any manner given aid and comfort to the rebellion. The Executive pardon has no effect to set aside or modify this law.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The State Department has received advice from the United States Consul at Palermo, dated July 8, relative to the Asiatic cholera, prevalent in that vicinity. He represents that owing to the prevalence of cholera in Alexandria, Egypt, and some cases having happened at Malta, the Director General of the Health Office of the island has ordered the expulsion of all vessels arriving from the above points, and a quarantine of several days for all arrivals from the Levant. There is a considerable panic in Palermo and Messina, yet there have been no cases of cholera, except in Messina, of a person landed from a steamer from Alexandria, who died at the Lazaretto.

GENERAL COCHRAN'S SPEECH.</